

Today's Advertisements.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. T. S. TAKAYANAGI will take charge of this Office.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1899. [94a]

TO BE LET

from the 1st April.

THE COMMODOUS OFFICES (including the use of Life) on the Second Floor of the P. & O. S. N. Co's buildings, No. 14, Praya Central, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1899. [96a]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK, with possession from the 1st April next.

Apply to

BELLILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1899. [93a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"TAICHOW."

Captain Primrose, will be despatched for the above ports, TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1899. [86a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports, ON FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1899. [92a]

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.

THE Steamship

"ENERGIA."

will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 19th instant.

S.S. "PANTHER" About 2nd Feb., 1899.

S.S. "SIKH" 24th Feb., 1899.

S.S. "ARGILL" 11th Mar., 1899.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1899. [136a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND

PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at MANILA. To Land Passengers.)

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA."

Captain Moore, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duty qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

M/R-Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1899. [95a]

Intimations.

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND BICYCLE, send full particulars to Dr. STEPHENS, Dentist, Manila.

14th January, 1899. [75a]

MITSUBISHI KAISHA.

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office:—TOKIO.

Branch Office:—

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY,

SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,

NEWCHANG and all Ports in JAPAN.

Agents:—

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Limited.

Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Imperial Government Paper Mills, Japan.

Cotton Cleaning and Weig. Co., Shanghai.

Onoda Cement Company, Japan.

Kangasatani Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.

The Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mill, Limited.

Tokyo Cotton Spinning Mill, Japan.

Hayashi Clock Factory.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1896. [45]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK

MAKERS JEWELLERS, SILVER,

SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audouard's Watches

awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition

and for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.

Nos. 51 & 56, Queen's Road Central, [40]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs, most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the 16th Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioresse will also be most grateful for any Books, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892. [493]

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A.—THORNE'S BLEND, White Capsule \$10.80

B.—WATSON'S GLENORCHY MELLOW BLEND, Blue Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark 10.80

C.—WATSON'S ABELOUR-GLENLIVET, Red Capsule, with name and Trade Mark 12.00

D.—WATSON'S H.K.D. BLEND OF THE FINEST SCOTCH MALT WHISKIES, Violet Capsule 14.40

E.—WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, Gold Capsule 15.00

THORNE'S BLEND and WATSON'S GLENORCHY are high class Soda Whiskies, of greater age than most brands in the market.

ABELOUR-GLENLIVET is a very old Peat Whisky, (smoky) and could not now be replaced in stock at the price.

D is well known for its fine flavour.

E is of superb quality and pronounced by leading local connoisseurs to be the best brand in the Hongkong market.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established 1841.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1899.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We recorded the other day the very sudden death of Sapper JAMES GREEN in the Wellington Barracks when just coming off guard and still in heavy marching order. He was buried with full military honours yesterday evening at the Happy Valley. We understand that there has been no inquest on the body, and as the result of a postmortem, held at the mortuary within the Wellington Barracks, the cause of death has been ascertained to have been rupture of the heart. We should like to know why no inquest was held and what authority the Military Medical Officers possess to make a postmortem without the order of the Coroner. There is nothing within the four corners of the Mutiny Act that exempts soldiers in peace time from the operation of the law of the land after their death, or prevents the cause of death from being the subject of a proper investigation before a jury when that death has been preceded by no illness of any description, and when the actual cause of death is unknown except as the result of a postmortem. There is nothing whatever suspicious attaching to this man's death and therefore we raise the question not as one to which any special interest attaches in connection with this death; but in the general interest. No sudden death, whether in civil or military life, should be allowed to pass without public investigation and enquiry. It may have been, even in this case, that the man was a known sufferer from heart disease or in delicate health, and who ought not to have been on duty in heavy marching order.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, January 16th.

President McKinley is appointing an important Commission which will include Admiral Dewey, General Otis and some civilians, to investigate the situation on the Philippines and to advise upon the wisest course to be pursued.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

The Cour de Cassation has summoned Major Esterhazy to appear as a witness. As his evidence is important immunity from arrest has been guaranteed him while in Paris.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 18th at 11.45 a.m. The barometer has risen on the China coast. The high pressure area remains central over N. China. Gradients moderate to rather steep with strong monsoon on the coast, and in the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—moderate N to NE winds; fine.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A NUMBER of chair coolies were fined \$5 each this morning for obstructing the street by persistently soliciting for passengers.

THE Brazilian Minister and Consuls to Japan have been recalled. A vernacular paper states that the order for their return is due to financial considerations. They leave Japan in March or April.

CONTINUED steady rain has practically insured a bumper rice harvest both on high and low lands in Lower Perak. An abundant fruit crop has been a great help to the people. Tons upon tons of durians have changed hands.

It is believed that *La Belge*, the steamer in which Lieut. Gerlach left Europe last year on an exploration expedition to the Antarctic regions, is ice-blocked at Grahamsland. The latest news from Lieut. Gerlach is dated April last.

A CHINAMAN has been taken by a crocodile at Pasir Penambang, Kuala Selangor, the other day, being the third within two months at the same place, the District Officer persuaded the people to subscribe a little money for the capture of the man eating saurian.

MR. Q. HAAS, who has been for six years in Singapore, and who is a master of an extraordinary number of European and Asiatic languages, is now licensed as a money-changer, and intends boarding the principal steamers on their arrival in this port. The convenience thus offered to passengers will be considerable.

THE steamship *Yayayama Maru* which sank at Moji, after collision with the P. & O. steamer *Brindisi*, was offered at auction on the 8th inst., by the Osaka Auction Co. About thirty brokers from Nagasaki, Osaka and Kobe, were present. The highest price offered was yen 26,500, which was considered insufficient, and the property was withdrawn.

MR. D. GROENEVELD, President of the Java Bank, died at Batavia of apoplexy on Dec. 20th. His death virtually suspended business for that day, he having from his position occupied a large space in the public eye for many years. He was a remarkable man in several ways, having climbed from a humble position to one of the foremost places in the colony.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Tokio Stock Exchange held on the 8th inst., a dividend of fourteen per cent. per annum was declared. Messrs. Kaneko Kentaro, Sagara Goro, Goto Taketaro, Nakajima Yukitaka, Tomimaga Fuyuki and Ito Kan-ichi were elected Directors. The three last mentioned were on the Board last year. Messrs. Kofuse, Momiyama and Miyeda were appointed auditors.

MR. R. D. HEWITT, of the Kinta district, has had the misfortune to witness, at some distance, the death of a Chinaman by the breaking up of a small raft, which collided with one of the pontoons of the bridge at Enggor; the strong current which carried the man down stream made it quite impossible to save him from the bridge. If the boats, which the officer succeeded in getting out, had been launched earlier from the river bank, the man would have been saved.

A VENDOR of durians and a watchman have been committed for trial in Perak for the manslaughter of a Chinese lampman-worker of Lahat. The deceased accepted one of the hawkers' fruit, but discovering it was unripe declined to pay for it. A struggle between the parties ensued, and a watchman was called in to help the fruit-seller. Hair-pulling and stomach-stamping are said to have followed this increase to the enemy's forces, with the result that the lampman-worker died.

THE Kogyo Ginko (Industrial Bank) Bill, which the Japanese Government is said to intend to shortly submit to the Diet, provides that that bank shall receive an allowance, from the Government, for the period of ten years, equal to five per cent. interest upon its capital, just as the Kwangyo Ginko (Business Promotion Bank) is assisted, and shall be authorized to raise bonds to the amount of ten times its capital. It is expected that the Bank will be able to introduce foreign capital.

NEWS from Samoa states that the question of the kingship is still unsettled. The Chief Justice is expected to give his decision at the end of this month. There are two candidates for the position, Malietoa Tanu, son of the late king, and Mataafa. The German Consul is stated to be actively supporting the candidature of the latter, despite the fact that all the Consuls had agreed to take no part in the election. Mataafa's party is showing an aggressive attitude, and some uneasiness prevails.

ACCORDING to a despatch received from Wellington, N. Z., through Reuter's Agency, the New Zealand legislature has passed a most interesting Divorce Amendment Act, which is reserved for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. By this Amendment Act husband and wife are put on terms of perfect equality. Adultery, desertion, habitual drunkenness with neglect of conjugal duties, and penal servitude for attempting the life of the petitioner, are legal grounds for dissolution of marriage on the petition of either party. Two years' domicile in New Zealand enables a married person to take advantage of the Act.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held on Thursday, 19th January, at 4.15 p.m. Order of the day.—Report of the Col. Vet. Surgeon for the year of 1898. Agenda.—1. Proposed Washing Tanks at Tai Hang Village. 2. Further Report concerning the outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease at the East Point Dairy Farm Company's premises. 3. Renewal of application for permission to retain water-closets at the Ice Factory, East Point. 4. Application for permission to erect water-closets and trough-closets at the new Cotton Mills, East Point. 5. Application for permission to erect bridges across a backyard, of a greater width than 3' 6". 6. Return of Food and Drugs analysed during the quarter ending December 31st, 1898. 7. Bubonic Plague. Returns from Bombay, for November 23rd to December 19th, 1898. 8. Mortality Return for Macao for the week ending December 24th, 1898. 9. Monthly Returns for the Colony of Hongkong for the weeks ending December 31st, 1898 and January 7th, 1899.

AN arrangement has been made between the Governor of the Straits Settlements and the King of Siam for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals.

A CHINESE storekeeper was fined \$10 for having on his business premises certain measures which were not according to the standard measures of the Colony.

MILITARY FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Sapper James Green, R.E., were buried in the Protestant Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Both Companies of the Royal Engineers took part in the service, the 25th Co. R.E. to which the deceased belonged bearing the firing party and the 26th Co. R.E. to which the deceased belonged the flag flying upon the battlement after the service. The coffin and gun-carriage were profusely covered with wreaths, sent by Sapper Green's late comrades and friends, of whom a great number were present at the grave. The band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers kindly gave their services. Between the three volleys which are fired over a soldier's last resting place the band usually play the "General Salute" but on this occasion, a greater degree of solemnity was given by playing a verse of the hymn, especially ordered for the burial service. (No. 399 Ancient and Modern). The Rev. Mr. Williams of the Union Church officiated and greatly impressed his hearers.

THE SITUATION AT ILOILO.

The following extract from a private letter received from a correspondent at present with the American troops at Iloilo will be of interest:—

ILOILO, 6th January.

Things are in a pretty tight fix here, we can never occupy the city without a fight. Our affairs have been managed in a disgraceful, bungling manner and to all questions on the subject the reply is "we have our orders from Otis, we can do nothing without further instructions from Otis." Otis' hands are probably tied by Washington, so here we are lying in the transports, packed like sardines in a box, roasting in a tropical sun, and rapidly running short of provisions. It is exceedingly disgusting to all the men and the officers, who seem to realize that they have come on a fool's errand. British and German warships are in port, and having made the rounds of them, I can see it is with difficulty that we refrain from making sarcastic remarks. Nobody can blame the Philippines for they have been unable to obtain from the American Government any indication of their future. Every day they are strengthening their position and if it comes to a fight it will go hard with our army. Most of the residents are on board the ships, and they are very much annoyed at the unnecessary stoppage of business. It appears the Americans thought they would find the town in the hands of the foreign Consuls, if not with the Spaniards, and they never expected to find the Philippines in great force here. There is evidently considerable wrong feeling against the Government of the United States army. It is the Military who are to blame for the mess that has been made. Nothing could be worse even under Spanish rule. Orders to return to Manila would be received with joy by all.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Sir J. W. Carrington, Kt., C.M.G., Chief Justice.)

January 18th.

Leung Yau and Wa Kan were charged that on December 18th last they unlawfully did offer as a bribe the sum of one dollar to John M. Cotton a public servant, holding the appointment of Inspector of Nuisances, with a view to inclining him to do an act contrary to his duty as such public servant and allow them to slaughter a sheep for human food, although such sheep was not in the opinion of the Inspector in a condition to be slaughtered for food.

The following composed the Jury:—Messrs A. Holmes, J. H. Reeves, F. A. de Carvalho, Wm. Farmer, W. J. Mayson, J. M. Vieira, and A. L. Alves.

The Acting Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; the defendants were undefended.

In stating the case for the prosecution the Acting Attorney General said, that on the 17th of December last, the defendants entered the office of the Inspector of Nuisances, and asked him whether they might kill a sheep. The Inspector himself said that the exact words used by the defendants; these words meant in English "Will you allow me to kill a sheep?" The Inspector said "Where is the sheep?" and they both replied that it was in the yard. The Inspector then said, "Bring it up and I will inspect it." The defendants went away and returned with the sheep in question. The Inspector examined the sheep and told the first defendant that he could not allow the sheep to be killed, the reason being that he saw the sheep was ill and suffering from diarrhoea. The Inspector then went back to his office, the first defendant followed him, while the second defendant stood at the door. The Inspector then asked the first defendant what he wanted; and he replied "Let me kill it." The Inspector said, "No." The first defendant then said in Chinese that his master had given him one dollar to give to the Inspector for the purpose of buying drink with, and he handed the money (five twenty cent pieces) to the Inspector. The Inspector called his shroff and told him to ask the defendant what they meant. The first defendant said that his master had given him the money for the Inspector to buy wine with if the Inspector would let him kill the sheep. The defendants were then arrested.

Inspector Cotton, his shroff, and several others gave evidence.

Each of the defendants were sentenced to six months' hard labour.

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN CANADA.

The cotton manufacturing industry is making headway. Twenty-five years ago the Montreal Cotton Company at Valleyfield began with 600 looms. At present there are 2,600 looms in use, to be increased in March next to 3,500. White cotton goods only were at first manufactured, but as the market for these became overstocked, the Company turned its attention to dyed cottons, and these are now the exclusive products of the mills. The employees at present number 1,500 and the amount paid out in monthly wages is \$30,000. The output of the mills is now about \$1,500,000 worth of coloured cottons annually and this amount will be increased to about \$2,000,000 on the completion of the new wing. The latter building is intended for the manufacture of fine yarn, not hitherto made in Canada, and consequently imported from abroad.

THE SOUDAN WAR ALBUMS.

We have received from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., the first of a series of "War Albums" issued by *Black and White* at the very modest price of sixpence. The present album deals with the re-taking of Khartoum by the Sirdar and is prefaced with a short introduction and description of the battles of Atbara and Omdurman. The frontispiece is a capital reproduction of a photograph of the Sirdar by Messrs. Hayman of Cairo, and is followed by portraits of twelve of his principal officers. Then follows a series of 108 reproductions from photographs, which, with the exception of eighteen, are from snapshots taken by Mr. René Bull, the special war correspondent of *Black and White*. Several pictures of the actual fighting at Omdurman are given, and the views of the Sirdar lying upon the battlement after the day's work give one a very realistic idea of the horror of modern warfare. The views of Khartoum are exceedingly interesting and we strongly recommend our readers to purchase the album as a memento of the Soudan campaign and as an interesting aid to the study of the story of the re-taking of Khartoum.

THE LOSS OF THE "LONDONIAN."

A short while ago it was announced that the British steamer *Londonian*, 5,532 tons, had been found in an abandoned condition in mid-Atlantic. A further telegraphic despatch referring to the disaster has just been received from New York. This message conveys the intelligence that the steamer *Vedunare* has arrived at Baltimore, having on board forty-five persons who were rescued from the *Londonian* during a terrific sea. The remainder of those who were on board the ill-fated steamer have been lost.—*Exchange*.

A BRITISH JOURNALIST ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

An English gentleman who is acting as Special Correspondent at Athens of a leading London newspaper writes as follows in a private letter addressed to the Editor of the *Kokumin* and dated November 24th, 1898:—

What a year this has been for diplomacy and journalism, what wars and rumours of wars! One excitement has followed another in rapid succession and we have had no rest. Yes, we have had no days in which to smile at the Tsar's proposal for disarmament. How that subject has been discussed, everybody interpreting according to his own inclination the precise disposition that must have prompted the suggestion! Granted that the Emperor Nicholas is somewhat of a visionary, yet I find it hard to believe that the proposal was made in pure disinterestedness. Russia's foreign policy since the accession of the present Tsar has not been characterized by any such general love of peace *per se* as of peace with her neighbours. It has, on the contrary, carried out its far-reaching aims with a cool and steady determination, that involuntarily suggests that there was another object in view which prompted the sudden desire to restrict armaments. One thing is sure, that Russia would gain materially by any such step.

A noticeable thing in England at the present moment is the reversal of opinion regarding Lord Salisbury's capabilities. His skillful manipulation of the Fashoda affair has caused people to realize that he is still something of a diplomat, and still able to direct British interests. True, it was a test case, and the one issue to the difficulty was made very clear from the beginning. It may still be an open question whether *malus in malis* we should have shown the same spirit in China with Russia in the place of France. It is always laid to Lord Salisbury's charge that he takes no interest in China. It may be true and may account for the half-heartedness which seems to characterize our dealings there. You, in Japan, have such a point of vantage for studying Chinese affairs, that I shall be glad to hear your opinion of the trend of events there. There would seem to be a new aspect in the air since the Spanish American War, and Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall on November 9th may have been intended to convey the intimation that henceforth the presence of America in the Far East might prove a factor in our favour.

In Europe there are many things not quite cleared up. The Franco-Russian alliance would seem to be of the flimsiest nature, while Germany has not hesitated to annoy Russia by means of the Kaiser's visit to Palestine. This is in glaring opposition to Germany's policy for the last ten years during which period every thing has been done to court Russia's friendship and every thing avoided that might hurt her feelings. This new move on Germany's part as well as the several other indications that have come to my knowledge point to a fairly comprehensive agreement between Germany and England which, as you know, is nominally restricted to African questions.

AN UNDERGROUND LAKE NEAR REIGATE.

English readers will be interested in a curious discovery made near Reigate. Overlooking Reigate stands Colley hill, rising to the height of 550 ft., and it has just been found that deep down in the sandstone formation lies a lake of considerable dimensions. In the neighbourhood of the Horseshoe stories have been excavated for a long time of mysterious underground caverns extending beneath the hill, and still more ancient tradition credits one of these caves with having been the meeting place of the Barons when preparing the Magna Carta. It was certainly believed that extensive galleries had been formed by the quarrying of the sandstone used in the building of St. Paul's Cathedral and Windsor Castle.

For some time the owner of the property, Mr. Taylor, after making inquiries into the truth of the firm opinions held by the inhabitants, set his men to work, and after a great deal of hard picking, they were able to get a hole through what proved to be the roof of one of the caves. It was then found that there were a number of chambers about 24 by 25, and that each chamber had a door communicating with the next. On the floor of the cave broken into, washed sand lay to the depth of 4 in., showing that running water had been at work, and further search proved the existence, at the far end, of a spring of water. This spring, coming from the hill above, would, in a normal season, yield a large supply, and had evidently done so, for on digging a few feet under the floor of the cave the explorers found a real lake of pure soft water. A powerful lamp was set to work, and the *Daily Telegraph* which publishes the account, has provided sketches, and operations had to be suspended, till the steam-pump now on order has arrived. Taking into consideration the thickness of the ground (60 ft.) there appears to be sufficient supply to yield 500,000 gallons a day of water that is softer than chalk water and of exceptional purity.

ROBBERIES WITH VIOLENCE IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

Robberies with violence in railway carriages are becoming unpleasantly frequent in Japan. The Sanyo Railway lately acquired some notoriety in that respect, and a case is now reported on the road of the Nippon Railway Company. The victim in this case was the guard of the train which left Awamori for Tokyo at 5.50 a.m. on the 1st instant. At San-no-he, in Iwate prefecture,

THE SURRENDER OF ILO-ILO.

Ilo-Ilo, 26th Dec, 1898.
The firing here was stopped last Monday and General Rios entered into an armistice with the Rebels on Sunday the 18th. The terms were that communications should be opened with the neighbouring islands, Negroes especially; that condition had not been fulfilled by General Rios previous to the evacuation of this place, which commenced on Friday and finished on Saturday, but hostilities ceased. General Carballo, one of the Filipinos, whom I interviewed on the 1st inst., at 7 o'clock, told me that he expected next day reinforcement to his forces of 800 men, who were bringing 1,000 rifles and ammunition, and 14 guns, quick-firers and others.

The Filipinos who have been attacking this place numbered about 30,000, but only about 1,000 were armed with rifles. They found that the Babalanes (the wild men from the mountains—pig worshippers) were getting troublesome and so they invited the chiefs to a dinner. At this feast they executed a coup de grace; they made the chiefs lay aside their arms and in the middle of the dinner an armed force of Filipinos appeared and made them all prisoners. They told the Babalanes chiefs they would have to disarm their followers or be executed on the spot. The chiefs made a virtue of necessity and disarmed their followers, thus removing one great source of anxiety.

THE SPANIARDS GO.
On Friday last and Saturday the Spaniards in Ilo-Ilo embarked. It was rather a sad sight to see the last emblem of Spanish authority disappearing. I must say that the Spanish troops deserve great praise for the manner in which they behaved. The troops, although they had undergone great hardships in the trenches, were very cheerful and apparently pleased to get away. They were in perfect order, although one could see they were taking away little but the clothes on their backs, and I am sure that had Tommy Atkins been through the same troubles these men have there would have been troubles. It was pitiable to see some of the wounded carried on board the lighters and I could not resist the temptation of sending some champagne off-board to the invalids, which I can assure you they properly appreciated.

Everything was quiet yesterday and I must say that in this crisis the English have kept their heads. It has been a great trial to them, conducting business under the circumstances, but I must add, that beyond the difficulty of getting labour, everything has gone on smoothly, and there has been no funk displayed by them—not even by the ladies.

On the 25th inst. we went to Molo to visit the village where the fighting was most severe. There were traces of the severe nature of the fighting in the houses that had been burnt to the ground, but no traces of the dead. It was pitiable to see some of the natives trying to recover some of their household treasures that had been partially burnt. I saw how amenable to authority the natives are. I noticed that every church we passed our coachman took off his hat, in reverence, and it shows that the treatment must have been bad that makes so easily governed a nice rebel.

THE FILIPINOS ENTER.

MONDAY, 26th.
Today we have witnessed the formal taking over of Ilo-Ilo by the Filipinos. We expected them in at 10 o'clock but it was nearly 11 a.m. before they arrived in the Plaza. Then a flourish of trumpets announced their arrival. The troops, about 1000 to 1500 in number, arrived in the town in a very orderly way, and taking them on the whole, they marched in workmanlike manner. They did not appear to have suffered from want of provisions, and I believe that during the siege there has been no hindrance to their obtaining supplies from Ilo-Ilo. They marched round the Plaza and the leaders went into the Town Hall and hoisted the Filipino flag, amidst cheers from the assembled troops and natives.

On the march past their head general was polite enough to salute the English flag which was hoisted over the British Consulate here. Everything was done in an orderly manner and went off without a hitch. The troops were clad mostly in *gagamita*, a kind of blue and white striped uniform, but there was considerable variety. Some were in white drill, others in native dress, and various kinds of clothes. Their arms were of various types, and some of the guns which I inspected were evidently made in the 15th Century or thereabouts.

I have just heard the news from an American Colonel, who arrived here this morning, that the Americans are sending 2,000 troops with various arms and ammunitions to-morrow. It is a pity they did not arrive earlier, so as to avoid any risk of collision with the Filipinos. Personally I do not think there is much risk, although residents here seem to fear that the natives will have swelled heads and cause trouble.

Carballo, the man I interviewed the other day, assumed me that they had no desire to fall out with the Americans, and were quite aware they could not stand alone. In fact he assured me they were not fit for self Government. The leaders were all right but they were not sure of all their men and as long as the Americans assured them equal rights they would willingly aid them all in their power.

THE AMERICANS ARRIVE.

ILO-ILO, December 30th.
Since I last wrote you on the 26th inst. matters have assumed a lively aspect here. General Miller arrived with his troops on Wednesday morning in the *Delphinus* and troops from *Arizona* and *Pennsylvania*.

As I informed you in my last the Filipinos formally took possession of the town on Monday last, 26th inst. The Americans were under the idea that the town was still in the hands of the Spaniards, or, if vacated by them, it would be handed over to the Foreign Consuls, so did not anticipate any difficulty in landing their troops. Finding the Filipinos in possession has made a vast difference, as they decline to allow the Americans to land and take possession of Ilo-Ilo, without positive orders to that effect from General Aguinaldo.

THE ULTIMATUM.
The American General has distinct orders to take possession, and gave 48 hours notice to that effect on Wednesday to the Filipinos leaders. They on their part say that they have no orders from Aguinaldo to give over possession to him, unless they receive such they will oppose his landing by all means in their power. And thus we are at a deadlock again and all business suspended.

This morning a deputation of the principal merchants headed by a visit to the American General and asked him to delay operations till it was possible to communicate with General Aguinaldo, say 48 hours extension. No definite answer was given and the General suggested that it would be advisable for the European residents to hold a consultation with the Filipino leaders and arrangements have been accordingly made for such to be held in the Plaza at 5.30 to night. I am going to this and will report progress before closing this mail.

In case General Miller determines on forcing a landing, ample notice will be given to the Europeans so that they may embark on one of the vessels in the port. But what is to become of the property?

There are rumours that the Filipinos have threatened to set fire to the place if the Americans persist in landing, but this matter will be

ventilated at the meeting this evening. I think I forgot to mention that on the 24th whilst the Spaniards were evacuating the town, an officer of the Secret Police, Placido Marchen, was assassinated, but this incident nothing happened to disturb the harmony.

RESISTANCE DETERMINED ON.

December 30th, 9 p.m.
The meeting is now over but was a fiasco as far as an interchange of views went. The Filipinos evidently came with minds fully made up and it would have been dangerous for any one on their side to have aired contrary view.

Rogue Copera, President; Vicente Franco, Vice President; and Juan de Leon, Local President, occupied the seats of honour. The principal speaker was Raimundo Melilla and the purport of his speech was that after undergoing various privations and troubles they had ousted the Spaniards, and had the place invested in them, and were they to give up command to an alien power such as the Americans? Would they surrender their liberty to any nation without a struggle?

This brought forth a volley of cheers and it was unanimously agreed they would not allow the Americans to land and take possession. Another speaker followed, even more vehement, and it was evident that at that meeting the advocates of a conciliatory policy would have no hearing.

And this is the position we are now in. I do not think the Americans will give way and I expect that to-morrow we shall all be ordered out to the ships in the bay. Had the Americans turned up a week earlier, all this bother would have been avoided, as there was then no question of the natives trying to prevent them taking possession. Indeed Secretary Carballo informed me they would welcome the Americans—S. F. Press Cor.

PLANTING IN LOWER PERAK.

Mr. Brewster, the district officer of Lower Perak, reports that an area of 1,000 acres has been allocated to an European syndicate for sugar-cane cultivation there. In his opinion, holders of coconut plantations, or intending planters of this palm, need not fear any trouble from the beetle which sugar-cane cultivation is alleged to introduce, as he has proposed a large neutral zone to be left for ordinary settlement between these two classes of agriculture. It has naturally been suggested that these beetles fly long distances; they may do so, but Mr. Brewster does not see what more he can do, and the sugar people have undertaken to destroy all rubbish on their property. In Mr. Brewster's opinion, any kind of cultivation, especially when the land is drained, raised in banks, and the soil pulverized, tends to the increase of these beetles.

At the Cecily Coffee Estate, a pulper by Messrs. Walker & Co., of Colombo, has been purchased. The trees are loaded with berries, and a few warm sunny days will ripen a considerable quantity. A good earth road has now been constructed by the proprietors round the entire estate, and a substantial brick and timber water-gate put in; this was found necessary to contend with the tides.

CHINAMEN AS HEROES.

The annual excise report for Burma describes an important police-discovery of an illicit distillery in the heart of Rangoon, fitted with all the paraphernalia requisite for the manufacture of liquor on a large scale. There was an abundance of materials stored on the premises, which were in the business thoroughfare of the city, and there were on the premises thousands of gallons of finished spirit and of fermented wash in casks at the time when the police-raid was effected. Unfortunately, the raid came off at a wrong moment, when the proprietors of the place, whoever they were, were not on the spot; and the only arrests which the police managed to make were of three Chinamen who were in charge of the place. The Chinamen were staunch to their illicit employers, for the report relates that "instead of disclosing their principals, they vicariously suffered imprisonment. A common conception of the heathen Chinese is that he is of all men least likely to hold out in trouble, but the Rangoon story sets John Chinamen in the heroes of mild crime."

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

A grim commentary upon the anxiety of French statesmen to acquire more colonies is afforded by the birth statistics for last year just published. There were 859,107 births in 1897 or 6,479 less than in the previous year. There is no secret about the cause of this declining birthrate, and no doubt that unless it is checked it means the early extinction of France as a Great Power, if it has not already ceased to be one. The population as a whole has not decreased the death rate was unusually low. Taking the total population of France at 38,269,011, there appears to be an increase in thirty-two departments, whilst in the remaining fifty-five the diminution is more notable than before the preceding census. The annual proportion of births in France is 22 per 1,000, against 38 per 1,000 in Germany, Austria, and Italy, and 33 per 1,000 in England. Owing to this decrease the births in 1897 exceeded the death by 108,088, while in 1896 the excess was only 93,700, and in 1895 the deaths exceeded the births by 17,813. Ten per cent. of the births in 1897 were illegitimate, being the usual proportion. The numbers of male and female children were nearly equal. Statistics show that marriages are still on the increase. The annual proportion was eight per 1,000 inhabitants since the beginning of the century until 1879, after which it fell to seven. During the last seven years the proportion has gradually improved, and in 1897 it was 7.6. Divorces were also on the increase, there being 7,460 in 1897, as against 7,051 in 1896. While Germany increases her population by 600,000 yearly, Austria and Italy by almost as many, and Russia by 1,500,000, France remains stationary.

JEW BAITING IN ALGERIA.

The anti-Semitic movement seems to have undergone curious developments in Algeria. The Mayor has a newspaper with the significant title "Antijew" and the editor has hit upon a novel way of checking the tendencies of ladies to deal at Jewish shops. He says: "We recently announced that we were going to organize a company, photographers provided with apparatus for taking instantaneous photographs intended to take down the features of the Secret Agents who persist in making purchases from the Jews. This we have now done. The eight photographers of the 'Antijew' have already begun their operations and have brought us a certain number of Plates, which we are having enlarged. When this is done we shall exhibit them in our new offices. It will be very curious." This announcement has roused the Paris correspondent of the *Times* into saying that if any English people are thinking of spending the winter in Africa they will do wisely to choose Egypt rather than Algeria. It is needless, when one can saunter in safety in the French Sahara, to have the pedestrian risk oneself in a jungle where wild beasts roam at will. Meanwhile the validity of the election of M. Max Regis as Mayor is the subject of a special inquiry.

NOT AND A.

CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Metereological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer 29.818
Thermometer 80.1
Humidity 77
Rainfall 8.58

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.
On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer 30.34 30.27
Thermometer 56 61
Humidity 56 55
Rainfall — —

TO-DAY.

Wednesday, 18th January, 1899.

Chinese—7th of 12th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

High water—Morning 1hr. 22min.
Afternoon 2hr. 20min.

Low water—Morning 7hr. 18min.
Afternoon 5hr. 2min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1850—Blockade of the Pacific by Admiral Parker.

1867—Great gunpowder explosion in Hongkong harbour.

1871—King of Prussia proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

1884—General Gordon despatched to the Sudan.

1885—Steamer *Rosslyn* lost on Saigon coast, crew saved.

1896—Death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. King Premph submitted to Great Britain. Foundation stone of the new premises of the Lo Lung Kuk Society laid by H.E. the Governor.

TO-MORROW.

Thursday, 19th January, 1899.

Chinese—8th of 12th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Moon—First Quarter 0hr. 13min. a.m.

High water—Morning 2hr. 47min.
Afternoon 3hr. 47min.

Low water—Morning 7hr. 50min.
Afternoon 10hr. 47min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1812—Ciudad Rodrigo stormed.

1841—Elliot and Kishen treaty, ceding Hongkong.

1861—Kowloon peninsula formally handed over to Great Britain.

1863—Sailor's Home at Hongkong formally opened.

1870—The *Frederic* burnt by coolies.

1879—Arrival of Portuguese transport *Africa* at Macao; from Lisbon, with 200 policemen for the colony.

1885—Battle of Metemneh.

1888—Mr. Mortimer Murray, British Vice-Consul at Macao, committed suicide.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Katsing*) to-morrow.

French (*Tonkin*) 21st inst.

English (*Bulwer*) 21st inst.

American (*City of Peking*) 22nd inst.

Canadian (*Empress of India*) 23rd inst.

Indian (*Catherine Apoor*) 24th inst.

American (*Gaelic*) 25th inst.

American (*China*) 5th prox.

Tacoma (*Victoria*) 5th prox.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s chartered steamer *Hupel* with mails, etc., left Kobe for this port on the 16th inst.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, arrived at Kobe at 5 p.m. yesterday, the 17th inst., and left again at midnight for the South.

We are informed by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Tonkin* with the next French Mail, will leave Saigon for this port at 8 a.m. to-morrow, the 19th inst.

THE Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the Company's steamer *Catherine Apoor* from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, the 17th inst.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer *Nippon Maru*, with mails, etc., which left hence Dec. 15th for San Francisco, via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Ilonga, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 15th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Isidoro (Direct) at Kowloon Dock.

H.I.G.M.S. Kaiser " " "

H.I.G.M.S. Moew " " "

H.I.G.M.S. K. Alta " " "

Athenion " " "

Isla de Cuba " " "

Isla de Luzon " " "

Nonmouthshire " " "

Lycemnon " " "

H.I.G.M.S. Giffen " " "

H.N.S. Sandpiper " " "

Ningbo " " "

Beechdale " " "

Haimun " " "

Changsha " " Cosmopolitan

Nanyang " " Aberdeen

Arrivals, from Agents.

Jan. 15 *Fujian Maru*, Kzu B. & Co.

15 *Falloon* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.

16 *Todan* Hongkong, C.M.S.N. Co.

16 *Thale* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.

16 *Whampoa* Hongkong, B. & S.

17 *Editan* Amoy, J. M. & Co.

Departures for Agents.

Jan. 15 *Fujian Maru* Amoy, J. M. & Co.

16 *Thale* Amoy, J. M. & Co.

16 *El Dorado* Shanghai, J. M. & Co.

16 *Whampoa* Shanghai, B. & S.

16 *Toonan* Shanghai, C.M.S.N. Co.

17 *Editan* Hongkong, J. M. & Co.

In Port—*Fujian Maru*.

PASSED THE CANAL.

Outward—Dec. 19th *Norman Isles*, Dec. 16th *Vine Branch*, Dec. 20th *Glenelg*, *Edinburgh*, Dec. 23rd *Warrington*, *Hall*, *Tonkin*, Dec. 27th *Manila*, Dec. 30th *Antenor*, *Boynton*, *Savala*, Jan. 3rd *Sydney*, *Triste*, *Savala*, Jan. 6th *Glenelg*, *Savala*, *Nertle*, Jan. 10th *Manila*, *St. Andrew*, *Edou*.

Homeward—Jan. 10th *Manila*.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG."

Captain P. H. Rolfe, R.N.R. will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First and Second class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1899. [77a]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"EIDSVOLD."

Captain Andersen, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1899. [26a]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUME AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to SOUTH AFRICA, CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDONA."

Captain B. Dellen, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., P.M.

Silk and Valuables are transhipped on arrival at Bombay into an accelerated liner.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1899. [89a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"HUPEH."

Captain Quail, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 24th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1899. [79a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NANCHANG."

Captain Finlayson, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 27th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1899. [80a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"COMMONWEALTH."

Captain James, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 28th inst.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1899. [153]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR."

Captain Asquith, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1899. [60a]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI."

Captain Trotter, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th February.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1899. [25a]

FOR NEW YORK (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"KENMORE."

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
KAGOSHIMA MARU.....	Kobe and Yokohama.....	To-morrow, 19th Jan., at 4 P.M.
R. Nunome.....	SHANGHAI, CHEMULPO and NAGASAKI.....	Friday, 20th January, at 4 P.M.
SAGAMI MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.....	Sunday, 22nd January, at Daylight.
INADA MARU.....	BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and CULOMBIO.....	Tuesday, 24th January, at Noon.
HIROSHIMA MARU.....	SEATTLE, (WASH. U.S.A.), via Kobe, Yokohama & Victoria, B.C.....	Thursday, 26th January, at 4 P.M.
KINSHU MARU.....	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.....	Friday, 27th January, at 4 P.M.
TOKIO MARU.....		
J. D. Murray.....		

* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1899.

SANITAS
FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
HOW TO DISINFECT.
true on application.
THE SANITAS CO. LTD.
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

SETTING UP OF DISTILLERIES
Rice - Corn - Sugar-cane, etc.
PRODUCTION OF EXTRA-NEUTRAL ALCOHOLS
SETTING UP OF
Liquors Factories - Preserves Factories
Laboratories of Druggists - Essences Factories
STEAM KITCHENS
BOBOT & GRANGE, rue Mathis, PARIS
Apply to Messrs. DODWELL CARLILL & Co., Hong Kong.

WHAT VITALITY MEANS.

Vitality is your measure of force, or power. The babies and feeble old persons have little of it. When the system is unable to assimilate the right kind of food, vitality becomes low.

Scott's Emulsion

is above all other remedies in giving vitality. It makes no difference whether the emaciated person is in babyhood or in old age. When food fails to nourish, Scott's Emulsion will be found the most effective remedy for overcoming emaciated tendencies.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF VISIT.
Owing to pressure of business, Professor WINTER will remain here until the 10th January.

GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

Prof. H. WINTER.
The Great American Indian Expert.

WARRANTS TO CURE HARD AND SOFT CORNS, BUNIONS, IN-GROWING NAILS AND WARTS.

GUARANTEED to take them out without pain or drawing blood, and further guarantee to perform a perfect cure. Mr. WINTER'S fame is well-known. Gentlemen who have suffered for years with Corns. He has arrived at HONGKONG and will remain till the 1st January at THOMAS GRILL ROOMS, Room No. 4. Office hours from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. Consultation, free of charge.

Those who wish Mr. WINTER to visit them will please send their Address and he will call on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS between 2 and 3 P.M.

Charges Moderate.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1899.

NOTICE.

PROF. WINTER'S magnetic cure for CORNS, WARTS, BUNIONS, CHILBLAINS and IN-GROWING NAILS.

Apply to COTTON & Co., No. 3 & 5, Peddler's Street, Hongkong Hotel Buildings.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1899.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1898. 1899.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb., 1899.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., 1899.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 5th April, 1899.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 days, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Peddler's Street.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1899.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 7th Feb., at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 4th March, at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 30th March, at Noon.

THE Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at NOON, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point on route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1898.

EYE-SIGHT.

MR. N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician, of London and Calcutta, may be consulted for SPECTACLES at FLETCHER & Co's PHARMACY, (Opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).

Business Hours: 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A great proportion of catarrhs and diseases affecting those advancing in life occur to those having some deficiency in the construction of the eyes—the many years of "Eye Strain" ending in various forms of diseases. Glasses specially adapted in youth to those requiring them save and preserve the sight.

Constantly recurring headaches, spells of dimness when reading, weak eyes, the letters running together; any of these symptoms indicate a deficiency in the form of the eye requiring Glasses only to correct and cure.

Mr. LAZARUS supplies his SPECTACLES only after testing the sight.

ADVICE FREE.

[78a]

Mails.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. HAMBURG AMERICA LINE.

(Freight Service.)

(East Asiatic Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight.
D. RICKMERS	HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN.	About 6th February.	Freight and Passage.
*SARNIA	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 15th February.	Freight.
Ehlers	HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN.	About 15th February.	Freight.
SUEVIA	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 15th March.	Freight.
Foerck	HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN.	About 21st March.	Freight.
WITTENBERG	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 21st March.	Freight.
Madsen	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 21st March.	Freight.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and Stewardess.
Calling at NAPLES for Passengers only, if sufficient inducement offers.
For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents, [98i]

Hongkong, 9th January, 1899.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan Ports and HONOLULU, the UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Cartage City: 3,002 [Jan. 21]
Curmishshire: 5,929 [Feb. 11]

THE Steamship

"CARLISLE CITY" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.
Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, China and Japan. [1339]

Hongkong, 7th January, 1899.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 21st Jan., at Noon.

China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 16th Feb., at Noon.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 14th March, at Noon.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 21st January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point on route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1899.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Preussen...Wednesday, 1st Feb.

Sachsen...Wednesday, 1st March.

Bayern...Wednesday, 29th March.

Prinz Heinrich...Wednesday, 26th April.

Preussen...Wednesday, 24th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1899, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain C. Heintze, with MAILED PASSENGERS SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 30th instant. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on THURSDAY, the 31st instant. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

For further particulars apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 9th January, 1899.

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Printed and published by ETHELBERT FORBES-SCROTHLY, at No. 6, Peddler's Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.